

**HARMONY AND CONFLICT IN JANE AUSTEN'S
SENSE AND SENSIBILITY (1811):
AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

PUBLICATION ARTICLES

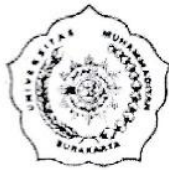


by:

DWI INDRA PRAPTOMO
A.320 090 109

**SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**

2015



UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jl. A. Yani Tromol Pos I, Pabelan, Kartasura Telp. (0271) 717417, 719483 Fax
715448 Surakarta.

Surat Persetujuan Artikel Publikasi Ilmiah

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini pembimbing skripsi/tugas akhir:

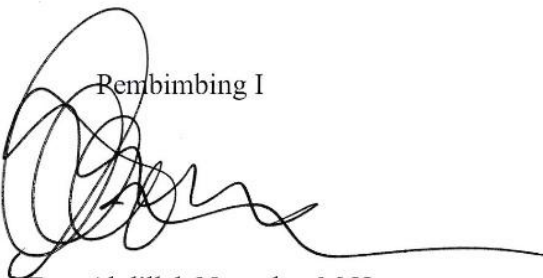
Nama : Abdillah Nugroho, M.Hum.
NIP/NIK : 589
Nama : Titis Setyabudi, S.S, M.Hum
NIP/NIK : 948

Telah membaca dan mencermati naskah artikel publikasi ilmiah, yang merupakan ringkasan skripsi/tugas akhir dari mahasiswa:

Nama : Dwi Indra Praptomo
NIM : A320090109
Program Studi : Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : **HARMONY AND CONFLICT IN JANE AUSTEN'S *SENSE*
AND *SENSIBILITY* (1811): AN INDIVIDUAL
PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH.**

Naskah artikel tersebut, layak dan dapat disetujui untuk di publikasikan.

Demikian persetujuan dibuat, semoga dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

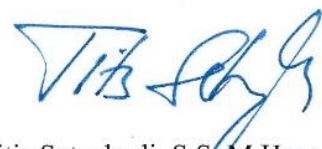

Pembimbing I

Drs. Abdillah Nugroho, M.Hum.

NIP/NIK: 589

Surakarta, 05 April 2015

pembimbing II



Titis Setyabudi, S.S, M.Hum.

NIP/NIK: 948

HARMONY AND CONFLICT IN JANE AUSTEN'S NOVEL

“*SENSE AND SENSIBILITY*” (1811):

AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

Dwi Indra Praptomo

Abdillah Nugroho

Titis Setyabudi

Department of English Education, School of Teacher Training and Education

Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

Email: dwiindrapraptomo1212@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The problem of this study is to reveal how major character reflects her harmony and conflict. The objective of this study is to analyze the novel based on the structural elements and to analyze the novel based on the individual psychological approach. The type of this research is qualitative research. Type of data of the study is novel taken from two data sources: primary and secondary. The primary data source is the Sense and Sensibility novel published in 1992 in London by Stephen Arkin itself. While the secondary data sources are other materials taken from books, author's biography, essay, comments, critics and internet related to the study. Both data are collected by conducting library research and analyzed by descriptive analysis. Based on the analysis, the writer portrays some conclusions. First, based on the structural analysis of each elements, it shows that the character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, style, and theme. Second, based on the individual psychology analysis, the study shows that the problem faced by the major character is his own psychology condition to decide the appropriate ways for his life. Jane Austen tells that the problem of the major character causes the conflict of her mental condition and then develop to become contradiction between inferiority feeling, striving to superiority, creative self style of life, social interest, functional finalism and it brings her into harmony and conflict because the influence of her personality.

Keywords: *Sense and Sensibility, harmony and conflict, and Individual Psychological Approach.*

A. Introduction

1. Background of the Study

Every human life is full of problems. Sometimes it becomes complex and creates the personality of human life. The problems are very various. There are internal and external factors. The problem from internal factor is such as frustration or inferior feeling and external factor is from environment. In the internal factor there is inferiority feeling. Inferiority feeling means feeling weak and unskilled in the face of task that need to be completed and by this feeling human being forces to compensate it. Human beings have feeling of inferiority at some points of their life and then attempts to compensate for the presence of this feeling. The feeling influences the human being style of life, the manner in which to overcome the presence of inferiority. Human beings will conduct their compensation in different ways depending on the goal that wants to be reached out. Love is a part of human characteristics. It cannot be avoided of human activities in this life. Conflict in family is common thing that generically is experienced by couple in one family.

Sense and Sensibility was Austen's first published novel. Its first edition came out in three volumes in 1811 and the novel was reasonably well-liked and successful. This was much to the relief of Austen, who financed the printing of the book herself, and managed to make over 150 pounds on the first run alone. Her brother Henry and sister Cassandra were instrumental in convincing Austen to publish the novel, especially after her other books *Northanger Abbey* and *Pride and Prejudice* were rejected by a publisher. Austen was discouraged, but her brother convinced a London publisher to put out the book, and the result was the beginning of Austen's career as a novelist. The novel was initially attributed to "A Lady" her later novels also neglected to mention Austen's name as author, and instead are credited to "the author of *Sense and Sensibility*" or another one of Austen's several successful books.

Austen wrote the first version of the novel and also early versions of *Pride and Prejudice* and *Northanger Abbey* in the 1790's, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty three. The original version of *Sense and Sensibility* was titled *Elinor and Marianne*, written in 1797, and was likely the first novel that Austen worked on; in addition to becoming her first published text. It was originally a series of letters between the two sisters, but evolved to become the novel we know and read today. *Sense and Sensibility* was actually revised by Austen between the novel's first and second printings; most modern texts adhere to the changes made in the second edition, some placing the later revisions in brackets to set them off from the original text.

Modern readers and critics, on the whole, do not consider *Sense and Sensibility* to be Austen's best work. Her characterization is flat in parts, her two heroines, Elinor and Marianne, are both too extreme and two dimensional to be truly sympathetic and many have found Edward Ferrars and Colonel Brandon very dull indeed. The story is somewhat unsatisfying because Marianne's change of heart and her regard for Colonel Brandon are hastily discussed in a paragraph at the end of the novel, and the relationships between Edward and Elinor and the Colonel and Marianne are not well fleshed-out. The ending is also regarded as Austen's weakest, as elements, such as Lucy's elopement with Robert, and Marianne and the Colonel's marriage, seem to come from left-field and are badly justified by the text. Although Austen's trademark wit is in evidence, her sense of social satire is hardly as sharp as in later novels, such as *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma*, and her plotting, in places, leaves much to be desired. However, this novel was an auspicious beginning for Austen, and is a valuable look at the start of her writing career and the beginning of her development as a novelist.

There are four reasons why this novel is very interesting. The first reason is this novel reflects a harmony behind a conflict, because in family conflict has an important life lesson for the future of the family. If

the family conflict does not stop, it will cause some gap within the family. So without a good problem solving, it's impossible to have a good family. The second reason is this novel reflects a positive feeling that conflict has some good thing in life. A conflict can evade family life from boredom. Conflict can be said as an expression to evade boredom in the process of family life. It just can happen since each man is given the nature to find and feels something that variably and changed. The third reason is how the people in 18th century solve their problem with harmony. The difference is not in the style in life but in the mind. In this social conflict, they can't escape from their social conflict, because the laws is enforced and repressed. The last reason is, because its grammar shows us Austen's style of writing. She didn't use mincing words, nor does she indulge in long, flowery flights of fancy like many of the other novels of her time. Instead, Austen writes with a delightful economy, and her precise, clear narration cuts through the occasionally convoluted speeches of her more hilarious characters, such as Miss Steele and Mrs. Jennings. No matter how complicated her plots become, or how her characters mystify themselves and each other, Austen's readers are always guided by her strength, consistency, and clarity of style.

Based on the previous reasons the researcher will observe *sense and sensibility* using individual's theory psychology, since this theory is a system that understands individual and social relationship that human behavior shows us about inferiority feel. There is a relation between the story of the novel and the theory of individual psychology. So, the writer constructs the title **HARMONY AND CONFLICT IN JANE AUSTEN'S *SENSE AND SENSIBILITY* (1811): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH.**

2. Literature Review

Sense and Sensibility is a novel that is out of the ordinary to discuss. Therefore, the writer finds previous researchers on Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*. Other researcher is Triyani (2005), UMS student

too. In her research entitled *Anxiety in Jane Austen's Sense and Sensibility: A Psychoanalytic Approach*. In her research paper she investigated that there is no benefit keeping secret of feeling and it will results in anxiety. However, there is no researcher who has conducted research on Harmony and Conflict in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*. Thus, the researcher decides to conduct a research in Harmony and Conflict in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility* by using Individual Psychological Approach.

3. Problem Statement

In this study, the researcher considers the problem statement as follow: "this research is harmony and conflict in family reflected in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*?"

4. Limitation of the Study

In this study, the researcher will focus on the analyze the harmony and conflict in Jane Austen's novel based on an individual psychological approach.

5. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement, the researcher proposed the objective of the study as follow:

1. To describe the harmony and conflict in *Sense and Sensibility* novel based on individual psychological approach.

6. Benefit of the Study

This research has two kinds of benefits; the first is theoretically this study is purposed to give information and knowledge to literature research especially in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*. Hopefully, the result of this study will give some benefits to the world of literature, beside development; particularly the literary study on Jane Austen's novel. The second is practical benefit is expected to give a condition in literary field as reference to the other researcher in analyzing this novel particularly the students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

7. Underlying Theory

a. Notion of Psychoanalysis

There are some psychology theories that can be used to analyze a novel; one of them is individual psychological theory. Alfred Adler is the figure who found an individual psychological theory. He was born in a suburb of Vienna on February 7, 1870 and son of the middle-class Jewish Merchant. “Individual psychology insists on the fundamental unity of personality. All apparent dichotomies and multiplicities of life are organized in one self-consistent totally” (Adler in Feist, 1985: 64).

In other word, individual has physical and personality as a unity in conducting his action who is guided by attitudes toward social life. Another Adler’s statement (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 139) is “the foremost challenge confronting individual psychology is to prove this unity in each individual: in thinking, feeling, and acting, the so-called conscious and unconscious, in every expression of personality”. In viewing life, human being as an organic unity always thinks his final goal and strives to get these final goals. According to Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 140), “every person has a natural aptitude for community feeling or social interest, the innate ability to engage in cooperative reciprocal social relations”. It assumes that individual builds his or her personality concept is influenced by feeling, social relation, and life’s goal.

b. Basic Concept of Individual Psychology

There are six basic concepts of individual psychology proposed by Adler: (1) Inferiority feeling and compensation, (2) fiction finalism, (3) striving for superiority, (4) social interest, (5) style of life, (6) creative self.

1) Inferiority Feeling and Compensation

According to Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 141), “in each individual, certain organs are somewhat weaker than others,

making the person more susceptible to illnesses and diseases involving these organs”. It includes organ inferiority in Adler’s concept; “the whole human race is blessed with organ inferiorities” (Feist. 1985:67). Thus, human beings face this organ inferiority with compensation. They strive to eliminate their weaknesses with some kinds of manners.

2) Fictional Finalism

According to Adler (in Cloninger 2009: 103) “the fictional finalism is a subjective experience rather than an objective reality”. It gives portrayed toward direction to the individual’s striving. He also states “although fictional goals have no counterpart in reality, they often help people to deal with reality more effectively” (Adler in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 154).

3) Striving for Superiority

The striving must be developed to get the direction of superiority though it is innate. Then, Adler in believed that “the striving for superiority is innate and that we are never free of it because it is life itself”. In addition, “at birth, it exists as potentially, not actuality” (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 144). This process brings a man toward development from one stage to the next and high stage.

4) Social Interest

“Social interest is an attitude of relatedness with humanity in general, as well as empathy for each member of the human race” (Adler in Feist, 1985: 71). It means that human being consider their relationship to live cooperatively with others for social importance rather than for personal importance.

5) Style of Life

Adler uses the term “style of life to refer to the flavor of a person’s life. It includes “not only the person’s goal but also self-concept, feeling toward others, and attitude toward the world”

(Feist, 1985: 74). This related to the way person to do his or her life and how overcomes the problems and make relation with others. Talking about the problems of individual begin from sense of inferior, which influence style of life. This is return to the Adler's concept of inferiority and compensation; "in infancy we all experience inferiorities, either imaginary or real, that motivate us to compensate in some way" (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 145).

6) Creative Self

creative self gives meaning for life. Besides, "creative self creates the goal as well as the element to reach it" (Hall and Lindzey, 1993: 252). It is identified that creative self is an active principle of human being which becomes connection to make easy to strive the goal. Adler also supposed "the creative forces produce perception, memory, imagination, fantasy, and dreams" (Feist, 1985: 78). Based on the assumption, principally, individual has power to realize his or her own desire throughout creative action in daily life.

B. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

In this study, the study is qualitative study, which takes the sources data from word and other written texts.

2. Type of the Data and the Data Source

There are two sources of data in this study namely primary data and secondary data. The first is primary data source is the novel itself, the primary data is *Sense and Sensibility* by Jane Austen's. Then, the secondary data are taken from other sources like essay, comments, critics, author's biography, internet, etc.

3. Technique of the Data Collection

In this study, technique of data collection is the library research. The steps in this library research are as follows: The first step is reading

this *Sense and Sensibility* novel many times to identify the problem and find the data. Then it is continued by reading the relevant theory with the subject, finally is collecting the supported data. The writer also collects and reads the script of the novel. Besides that, the writer uses internet to find the information about the novel.

4. Technique of the Data Analysis

The first step in analyzing the data, the writer employs descriptive qualitative analysis or content analysis. The analysis is started from the author and then the structural analysis of the novel and finally the individual analysis of the novel using psychological approach.

C. Research Findings and Discussion

1. Structural Elements Analysis of the Novel

The narrative elements consist of character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, style, and theme, those elements are very necessary in the novel, and strongly related to each other.

a. Narrative Elements of the Novel

1) Character and Characterization

On the basic importance, character can be distinguished into major character and minor character. Major character is the important character in a story because the story is about the major character. Though the minor characters are less important the minor characters cannot stand on their own, they need characters to make the story more convincing and life like (Koesnosoebroto, 1988:67).

In *Sense and Sensibility* there are major characters and minor characters. The major character belongs to familiar as well as important character in the novel that takes part in most of the story. Meanwhile, minor character consists of character that supports the major character to make them more alive. The major characters are Elinor Dashwood, Marianne Dashwood, Edward

Ferrars, Colonel Brandon, and Willoughby. While the minor characters are Mr. Henry Dashwood, Mrs. Henry Dashwood, Margaret Dashwood, John Dashwood, Mrs. John Dashwood (Fanny), Mrs. Ferrars, Robert Ferrars, Mrs. Jennings. Sir John Middleton, Lady Middleton, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Charlotte Palmer, Lucy Steele, Miss Grey, and Miss Morton.

2) Setting

Lostracco and Wilkerson (in Koesnosoebroto 1988: 80) divided setting into two kinds. There are the specific and the general. In specific setting, the author gives the reader a specific place and time for his story to take place, for example, in Columbus, Ohio, during the winter of 1987. In a general setting, the author only states that the story takes place somewhere.

a) Setting of Place

The setting take place in *Sense and Sensibility* is in London. The action moves from one great country house to another, the main actions take place in Sussex, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Allenham, and Cleveland.

b) Setting of Time

According the setting place of time to which *Sense and Sensibility* relates is really close. This means that the story of *Sense and Sensibility* takes place in one period of time especially at the late eighteen century. Jane Austen involves the year, month, time and season. "The researcher considers to *Sense and Sensibility* happened between Septembers to May in the mid 1790s.

3) Plot

a) Exposition

The exposition of this novel begins when Mr. Henry Dashwood has just died. After his burial, his wife, Mrs. Dashwood, and their daughter, Elinor, Marianne, and

Margaret, live at Norland Park with her stepson, John and his wife, Fanny. Mrs. Dashwood dislikes Fanny, and wants to leave the place, but Elinor prudently restrains her until they could find a house. Mrs. Dashwood is reconciled to stay longer at Norland Park after it becomes evident that Edward Ferrars, Fanny's brother, becomes stayed and is attracted to Elinor. She returns his affection, finding him a gentlemanly and pleasing young man. And, Marianne could not understand how Elinor would be attracted to Edward, who is not handsome. But, the fact is that Elinor is not really certain of Edward's feelings.

After Mrs. Dashwood and her daughters stay at Norland Park for six months, they move to Barton Park and settle down in Harton cottage, Devonshire. On the following day, the Dashwoods dine at Barton Park. There, they meet Mrs. Jennings, Lady Middleto's mother, and Colonel Brandon, a friend of Sir John. During the evening, Marianne entertains with a piano, and Colonel Brandon listens quietly. Mrs. Jennings says that Colonel Brandon is very much in love with Marianne Dashwood. But Marianne is horrified at the idea, because she sees the Colonel as bachelor, with a long past romance.

One day, Marianne and Margaret are caught in a downpour. Running downhill, Marianne stumbles and falls, however a young gentleman going uphill picks her up and carries her home. Mrs. Dashwood is greatly impressed by the young man's beauty, youth and elegance. She learns that his name is Willoughby. Marianne is soon captivated by Willoughby who comes to visit her every day. On the following day during a walk, Marianne tells Elinor that Willoughby is giving her a horse. Elinor, pains at Marianne's impropriety, tells her sister that they could not afford to keep a

horse, or a man to look after it. Marianne replies warmly that she knows Willoughby better than any other creature in the world, including her mother and Elinor. However, she finally explains to Willoughby that she could not accept the horses. While the party breakfasts at Barton Hall, a letter comes for Colonel Brandon. Mrs. Jennings intimates that she knows whom the letter is from. It comes from Miss Williams, the Colonel's foster daughter.

b) Complication

The complication happens when the conflict starts when Willoughby leaves for London on Business. He announces that his rich relative, Mrs. Smith, sends him to London. After he leaves, Mrs. Dashwood and Elinor discuss the probable reasons for his departure, Mrs. Dashwood is convinced that Willoughby is sincere. Marianne continues to grieve. No letter comes from Willoughby and she does not seem to expect one. One morning, when Miss Dashwood is out walking, a man appears on a horseback. Marianne starts running toward him. seemingly it is Willoughby. It is, however, Edward Ferrars. Edward begins to enjoy his stay for a week, but he has to leave, although he has no special place to go, because he has escaped from his mother. Mrs. Ferrars.

Sir John meets young ladies, Anne and Lucy Steele, whom Mrs. Jennings discovers to be relatives of her. Elinor and Marianne find the older Miss Steele very vulgar and free in her speech, and Lucy, the younger, lacking in real elegance, artless and illiterate. As Marianne refuses any intimacy with the Misses Steele, they turn to Elinor. Lucy persists in asking her opinion of Mrs. Ferrars. She confides that she has been secretly engaged to Edward for four years. Edward stays for four years with her uncle. It is there the acquaintance begins,

and Elinor desperately hopes that Lucy is lying, but all hopes vanishes, when Lucy shows her a letter from Edward and tells her that she has given a lock of her hair, set in a ring.

c) Climax

The climax begins when Mrs. Jennings invites Minor and Marianne to stay with her in London, Elinor at first refuses the offer, but Marianne is very eager, hoping to see Willoughby and Elinor finally assents this. For the next four days. Marianne goes with Elinor to party at Lady Middleton's and sits down with her sister. Soon Elinor perceives Willoughby in an earnest conversation with a very fashionable-looking young woman. He sees her but does not approach them. Marianne's exclamation brings him to her side, and when she asks him if he has received her messages, he seems embarrassed but answers that he had. Then he turns hastily away with a slight howl. She begs Elinor to tell Willoughby to leave the room she tells Marianne that he is gone. Marianne in a silent agony, too much oppressed even for tears, goes to bed as soon as they arrive at Mrs. Jennings's.

Mrs. Jennings tells Elinor that Willoughby's fiancée, Miss Grey, is very rich and that her guardians would not be sorry to have her married with him. Elinor ventures the hope that no one would talk about Marianne's shattered romance. Mrs. Jennings assures her that nothing would be said, and went to hope that Marianne would turn to Colonel Brandon. Later, Colonel Brandon calls. He tells Elinor that he has overheard two ladies talking in a shop. One of them is Mrs. Ellison, Miss Grey's guardian. She tells her friend that Miss Grey is to marry Mr. Willoughby, and as soon as the ceremony is over, they are to go to Comb Magna, his seat in Somersetshire.

When Elinor tells Marianne about Willoughby's shocking behavior, she feels the loss of Willoughby's character yet more heavily than she has felt the loss of his heart. Two weeks after Marianne receives Willoughby's letter, Elinor has to break the news of his marriage. At first, Marianne accepts it with resolute composure, but for the rest of the day she is in a pitiable state.

d) Resolution

In this novel, Resolution is the last part of the story. It functions to give the solution about the problems of the story and to mark the end of the story. Finally the story gets into a stable condition when Edward says that he would not marry Lucy, instead she elopes with his brother, Robert. Everything ends happily. Elinor and Edward are married and stay at Colonel Brandon's house until the parsonage is ready. Eventually, Marianne marries Colonel Brandon, someone whom Marianne could never love before.

4) Point of View

After analyzing this novel, the researcher in *Sense and Sensibility*, Jane Austen uses omniscient point of view. She does not introduce her self as a character on this novel. But she relates what she wishes into the deed and minds of her characters.

5) Theme

Theme is "the center, the moving force, the principle of unity" (Kennedy. 1983: 104). Theme gives lessons, advices to the readers about the human values. The values of life and how the individual facing the life. A theme is seldom so obvious, it needs not be a moral or a message but it may be what happenings add up to, what the story is about (Kennedy 1983: 103). After reading and analyzing this novel, the researcher concludes that the theme of *Sense and Sensibility* is "Harmony is attained by raising people's

social status", Jane Austen wants to show that people try to raise social status in fulfilling a harmony of life and in order to raise their social status, it will conflict with money and marriage.

6) Style

Style is the manner of linguistic expression in prose or verse (Abrams, 1981: 190). In other words, it is how a speaker or writer says whatever it is that he says. Style refers to individual traits or characteristics of a piece of writing to writer's particular ways of managing words that we come to recognize as customary (Kennedy, 1983:74).

a) Grammatical Structure

In *Sense and Sensibility*, Jane Austen uses the Standard English to express the dialogue.

b) Sentence Construction

Jane Austen expresses many sentences in narrative form in the dialogue of this novel. The dialogue and narration are the combination between long and short sentence.

c) Diction

Diction is some selected words, which are used the narrator in her novel. Jane Austen uses simple words in order to make the readers easy to understand the story. Besides that she does not use borrowing in the dialogue and narration.

d) Figurative Language

Figurative language is a part of language style in literary works. It is the kind of language speech or model of speech which express the narrator emotion. In *Sense and Sensibility*, the author uses some figurative languages which are simile, personification, hyperbole, imagery and symbol.

1) Personification

Personification is the action of treating something as a human being or representation it in human form.

2) Imagery

Image is used to describe something so that the readers can imagine as if they really saw this.

3) Symbol

Symbol is defined as something means more than what it is, The symbol is an object, figure or color use to represent abstract idea or concept. In *Sense and Sensibility*, Sir John Middleton seems to symbolize the best of upper class society, while his wife represents the usual rich person. Sir John Middleton is genuinely kind enjoys having guests and socializing, his wife is more pre occupied with elegance, planning suitably impressive gathering, and being generally polite company.

2. Discussion

After analyzing the structural elements of the novel, the writer completes her study by collecting the elements into unity. The whole of structure elements of the novel will support the theme. In *Sense and Sensibility*, Jane Austen pictures that English society at that time, people used to think that a harmony of life can be get with a good social status and wealth. That is why Jane Austen tries to explore harmony as the theme in this novel. Jane Austen wants to show that social status and wealth can assure someone's harmony of life.

In this novel Austen tells about two sisters with contrast qualities, sense and sensibility, who select the husband. The first girl, Elinor, is more rational. She represents the cult of sense. She is a sensible girl who faces the problem of life calmly. She can hide her emotion from the people around her. While the second girl, Marianne represents sensibility who express her emotion overtly. She is a sentimental girl

who lets everyone know her emotion. She shows her happiness or sadness to everyone close to her.

Jane Austen creates the main characters such as Elinor, Marianne, Edward, Colonel Brandon and Willoughby effectively. Unfortunately, there is no clear physical description for the major characters but it is covered by the description of the other qualities of the characters. The appearance of the other characters can support Jane Austen's ideas in *Sense and Sensibility*,

In the novel the author also creates setting of place and time to make the story clear, Jane portrays the situation in England in the mid 1790s to reflect the situation during the industrial revolution. She also criticizes the people in England society that replace their old culture and custom with the modern ones.

The plot in this novel also contributes to message sending to (he reader. In organizing the story of *Sense and Sensibility*, Austen uses traditional plot. The story is begun by the exposition, followed by the complication, climax and ended by the resolution of the story. Jane Austen conveys the conflict and resolution as cause effect relationship to support her idea in this novel that shown causality. She also describes drastically by changing of views, attitudes and personalities of the major characters that are influenced by the events of the story. Those changing show plausibility.

Jane Austen chooses non-participant point of view because she does not introduce herself as a character in the novel. In the story, she just reflects her wishes into the mind of all characters.

To complete the existence of her characters, setting and to support her idea that she reflects in *Sense and Sensibility*, Jane Austen uses simple standard language in short and long sentences contraction in this novel. She uses a figurative languages and she does not use borrowing in order to be understood easily by the readers.

Based from those explanations above, the structure elements of the novels are in unity and related to each other in one composition of story. It is clear that the literary elements of *Sense and Sensibility* complete each other in building a good story.

3. Individual Psychological Analysis

a. The Structure of Individual Psychology

1) Inferiority Feeling

Inferiority feeling is not only caused by self innate but also can be caused by social factor. In this analysis the researcher analyzes the main character of Elinor and Marianne who has experienced such inferiority feelings and then tries to develop what in the course to compensate her inferiority or weaknesses.

In *Sense and Sensibility*, the Inferiority feeling is represented by looking at the condition of Elinor and Marianne. One of the inferiority feelings can be seen from Elinor who is surprised by the story of Lucy Steele that Lucy has an engagement with Edward for four years. She thinks that Elinor has no opportunity to let Edward know her feeling because of his engagement. While the inferiority feeling for Marianne comes when Marianne goes to London, she saw that Willoughby is in the same party with a woman namely Miss Grey and Willoughby is completely cold, and so unresponsive to Marianne's word. He appears to be heartless to Marianne's feelings. She confronts him in all with her agony and wilderment.

Marianne learns that Willoughby wants to marry another woman, Miss Grey. He leaves Marianne because he wants to marry a rich woman. That is only because of Miss Grey's has more money or wealth. Because of the sudden truth, Marianne gets shock over it and fall into depression. Finally Marianne changes her own perspective of love, and then she tried to hold back all the pressures with her way. She tried to control her own

condition and never let people drive her. In the novel *Sense and Sensibility*, it seems that Elinor and Marianne tries to compensate her inferiority feeling by doing her best to hold back all the pressures.

2) striving for superiority

Each individual in the life wants to be better in life. In this novel *Sense and Sensibility* looks for an answer what the true happiness. She finds that it is not always about money but it is about love. It means that striving for love is also one of the kinds of superiority. Marianne strives hard to reach her true happiness. She thinks that she will never reach her true happiness if she can't reach her love. At the beginning Marianne is a plain woman who has strong principle in life. She commits that she never falls in love with her partner, but this principle totally changes when she meets Willoughby, he has a good understanding and good education. Willoughby also loves her. Willoughby powerful love makes her change. Marianne disgraces herself. She pushes away all her strong principles. She takes risk to love Willoughby, she argues that she needs braveness, self sacrifice and taking a risk to reach a true happiness. Marianne is in a war of mind. When Willoughby love comes to her powerfully she knows that she must take an important decision. She believes that Willoughby is her means of striving for superiority or her true happiness in life. She decides to maintain her feeling of love.

Marianne strives hard to reach her true happiness. Things start to go wrong fairly soon, though. Willoughby leaves rather suddenly for London, for reasons we're not entirely certain of, and doesn't give any indication of when he'll be back. Marianne takes this very hard, as she does everything. When Marianne accompanies Mrs. Jennings to London, she tried to send letter to Willoughby every day, but she never receives a reply. She still

never gives up sending letter. When she met Willoughby by chance, she tried her hardest to talk to him, but Willoughby ignores her. At that point she knew horrible truth that Willoughby is engaged with miss gray. Marianne knows that Willoughby's marriage is because of money or wealth it is just because Miss Grey is a rich woman. Because of the betrayal of Willoughby, she has a broken hearted. There is also a time where she still didn't give up and tried wandering outside of Willoughby's house. But because she is outside in the cold weather very long, she becomes very sick in the end.

3) Creative self

This Creative power is responsible for the person's life goal. It determines the method of striving for the goal and contributes to the development of social interest. Elinor feels faltered, upset and restless. Although she is a strong woman who can fight many things very well, she can't fight love well. Elinor begins to learn about it this time and she needs to win against it. Elinor faced many wars of minds. One of it is her love for Edward Ferrars. She always hears that Edward is engaged to another woman. Even if it is become a shock for her, she still has strong heart to defend her love toward Edward. She also tried to solve Marianne's problem of love, even if she still has her own problem of love. She always stands up facing the entire problem in her life, believing that sometime in the future that a happy ending will wait for her. She always takes a decision carefully and it makes her grows up very well. Elinor who is at the beginning a plain woman grows becomes very wise woman. She is aware that sometimes she needs braveness, self sacrifice and taking a risk to reach a true happiness and now she can use them in the right time and very well, when she must take risk, when she must be brave and when she must have self sacrifice. She also gets appreciations

and supports from the people surrounding her. Finally thanks for her strong heart she achieves her on happiness and her family happiness in fulfilling a harmony life.

4) Style of life

Style of life means the unique pattern of traits behavior, habits, and acts that are combined together and they define a particular route in order to reach the life goal. Elinor is a maiden in heart. She is a plain woman who never knows what a true love is. She meets many partners but she never falls in love with them. She never imagines if she'll face this condition which means she meets her true love Edward. Her commitment which says that she will not fall in love with her partner is violated by herself. She falls in love with Edward's good education. Although there is a hidden feeling relationship, but she believes that Edward is her true happiness in life.

One of Elinor good traits is she can endure many shock that happens in her life. One of it is her love for Edward Ferrars. When She hears that Edward is engaged to another woman, she didn't fall into a state of panic or shock, but she holds all of her feeling in her heart and tough it up.. Although their relationship is often tested by another new conflicts that appears but Elinor always tries to be strong in solving it, because she believes Edward is her true love and her true happiness. She shows braveness, self sacrifice and taking a risk to reach this true happiness. From the explanation above we know that Elinor's style of life is the getting type, because her feeling toward Edward in reaching her true love and her true happiness makes her brave and strong. Never in her life that she lets her true happiness go away from her. The pain she get in her life is what makes her strong.

5) Social Interest

Human are social creature. They can't live by themselves. One people always needs another peoples, they help each other in everything in their life. Here, social interest means as an attitude of relatedness with humanity in general as well as emphatic for each member of human race. Social interest is also reflected in the novel especially Elinor's life. Her sister, Marianne feels emphatic to Elinor. She is sad when Elinor parts with Edward. She uses a scenario to meet them face to face again. This scenario works very well then they have conversation begin to talk about their relationship, Elinor and Edward express all their feelings, they honestly say that they need each other so much. Elinor who is plain in the beginning changes totally. Now, she is calm and looks so strong. She can harmony in the control her emotion and feelings so well. She needs best decision to take.

And finally she accepts the Edward's invitation to marry him and she is ready to get every consequence in the future in her marriage. In *Sense and Sensibility*, the class struggle is shown by Elinor and Marianne in having a husband. Their mother teaches them that they have to look for a rich man to be their husband for gaining a better life of their economic affairs and social status. For that reason, they try to find someone who is rich to be married. Finally, only Marianne that married with a rich guy although she have to deal with many problems before getting her love and what she want, while Elinor married with a guy with a medium rate income because she only care about love The marriage between these two major characters is the result of the class struggle.

6) Fictional finalism

Each individual has the power to create a personalized fictional goal. It is constructed out of the raw materials provided by heredity and environment, but the goal is neither genetically nor environmentally. Fictions are ideas that have no real existence, but it has a big influence to human's behavior. And the greatest importance of fiction is the final goal of superiority or success. However, the human's behavior is guided by their perception of their goal of life. This goal does not exist in the future but in their present perception of their future.

Elinor thinks that her true happiness is reaching her true love. It motivates her to never stop reaching her true happiness. It also means that pure love is her goal of life. Elinor changes totally because of this. She becomes bold in taking risk and doing self sacrifice herself. She is plain before and full of principles in life. Elinor uses her way to reach this goal. She must pass through many conflicts or wars in mind. She makes an important decision when she meets Edward. When Edward powerful love comes to her and she decides to accept it, because honestly she also needs him so much, although there is like a forbidden love between employee and her boss. When Edward asks her to marry with him, she tried to solve it very well with her own way, although she is scared by seeing Marianne's bad experience when she was divorced more than twice. Elinor is ready to take big decision to reach her true love and her true happiness. she prefer loves over money for her happiness, even if her mother keeps to persuade her to marry a rich guy, she still believes in her own principle that a harmony in marriage is accomplished from pure love not from money. From the explanation above we can know that Elinor's goal of life is to reach her true love by getting married with Edward, although she must face many problems in her life.

b. Discussion

Individual psychological analysis above shows that the major character strives for harmony of life. Elinor strives to find her true love and get married. At first, she thinks that she will never fall in love to someone. Because of that, it makes her not believe about true love and consider her class status. But, when she meets Edward, she prefers love over money for her own happiness, even if her mother keeps persuading her to marry a rich guy. She is firm in her own principle that a harmony in marriage is accomplished from a pure love not from money.

First, the Inferiority feeling is represented by looking at the condition of Elinor and Marianne. One of the inferiority feelings can be seen from Elinor who is surprised by the story of Lucy Steele that Lucy has an engagement with Edward for four years. She thinks that Elinor has no opportunity to let Edward know her feeling because of his engagement. While the inferiority feeling for Marianne comes when Marianne goes to London, she saw that Willoughby is in the same party with a woman namely Miss Grey and Willoughby is completely cold and unresponsive to Marianne's word. He is heartless to Marianne's feelings. She confronts him in all of her might. Marianne learns that Willoughby wants to marry another woman, Miss Grey for her money. Because of the sudden truth, Marianne gets shock over it and fall into depression.

Second, striving for superiority is shown when Marianne strives hard to reach her true happiness. Willoughby leaves rather suddenly for London, for uncertain reasons, and doesn't give any indication of when he'll be back. Marianne takes this very hard. When Marianne accompanies Mrs. Jennings to London, she tried to send letter to Willoughby every day, but she never receives a reply. She still never gives up sending letter. When she met Willoughby by

chance, she tried her hardest to talk to him, but Willoughby still ignores her.

Third, creative self is reflected in Elinor's love for Edward Ferrars. She always hears that Edward is engaged to another woman. Even if it becomes a shock for her, she still has strong heart to defend her love toward Edward. She also tried to solve Marianne's problem of love, even if she still has her own problem of love. She always stands up facing the entire problem in her life, believing that sometime in the future that a happy ending will wait for her.

Fourth, Elinor's style of life is the getting type because she can endure many shocks that happen in her life. When She hears that Edward is engaged to another woman, she didn't fall into a state of panic or shock, but she hold all of her feeling in her heart and tough it up. Although their relationship is often tested by another new conflicts that appears but Elinor always tries to be strong in solving it, because she believes Edward is her true love and her true happiness. She shows braveness, self sacrifice and taking a risk to reach this true happiness

Fifth is social interest. It shows about the class struggle of Elinor and Marianne in having a husband. Their mother teaches them that they have to look for a rich man to be their husband for gaining a better life of their economic affairs and social status. For that reason, they try to find someone who is rich to be married. Finally, only Marianne that married with a rich guy although she haves to deal with many problems before getting her love and what she wants, while Elinor married with a guy with a medium rate income because she only cares about love The marriage between these two major characters is the consequences of the class struggle.

Sixths, fictional finalism is reflected in Elinor's goal of life is to reach her true love by getting married with Edward, although she must face many problems in her life. she prefers pure love over money

for her happiness, even if her mother keeps to persuade her to marry a rich guy, she still stands firm in her own principle that a harmony in marriage is accomplished from pure love not from money.

D. Conclusion

1. Conclusion

After analyzing *Sense and Sensibility* novel based on their structural element and individual psychological analysis, the writer draws conclusion. The conclusions are drawn to answer the problems statement of the study, The researcher comes to the conclusion that all the facts dealing with Elinor personalities and acts in solving every problems and conflicts especially in love are a reflection of author's main idea. She conveys her purpose to state conflicts in love is not something which should be avoided but it is something which must be faced and solved. Love is also one of the goals in life. It is also kind of the true happiness which every people looks for. The true happiness always motivates every people a reach It, they use many ways, although they must face many problems, conflicts and war of minds and sometimes they must take a risk and every consequences. They must believe that there is no problem which can't be solved.

To reach a goal, self sacrifice and taking a risk is needed. In this novel *Sense and Sensibility* describes it very well through character names Elinor, here she needs to describe that to get true happiness can also be reached by good or right way, although there are also many peoples who use wrong way to reach it. Elinor solves all her problems patiently and full of wisdom and the result she gets her true love although she must face many problems and conflicts. This is what the author wants to share and inform to the people.

2. Suggestion

The researcher suggests to the other researchers to concern analyzing this novel deeper by using different ways, for instance using

individual psychological approach because Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility* is a terribly interesting, goal novel. There are many lessons and moral values that can be taken by the reader. This novel gives people entertainments, knowledge and such kinds of experiences. The writer hopes that the readers can take a lesson from Elinor character, her decisions in solving problems can be used as advisement to take a decision in solving their life problems especially in love. The researcher also suggests the other researchers to make deeper research about this novel from other approaches as individual psychological approach, because in this story there are many kind of conflict which can be found in the major character, Elinor and Marianne, so the individual psychological approach is appropriate enough.

3. Pedagogical Implication

For teacher this research can be used as a means of teaching learning process in literature class, especially Individual Psychological theory. For the reader this research can be used to enrich the knowledge and experience of the researcher and the students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta on other Universities who have interest with literary study on the novel for Individual Psychological Approach. This research also can give the contribution to the larger body of knowledge of literary study in *Sense and Sensibility* novel by Jane Austen. Love is also one of the goals in life. It is also kind of the true happiness which every people looks for. The true happiness always motivates every people to reach it. She is also brave to take a risk to reach her goal because she thinks it is her true happiness. Although she faces many problems, conflicts, and war of minds she is always calm down to take best decision of every difficult choice.

REFERENCES

- Abrams, M.H. 1981. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Feist, Jess. 1985. *Theories of Personality*. New York: CBS College Publishing.
- Hall, Calvin, S and Gardner, Lindzay. 1981. *A Premier of Freidan Psychology*. New York: The New American Library.
- Hjelle, Larry A and Zieger, Daniel J. 1992. *Personality Theories (Third Edition) Basic assumption, Research, and Application*. USA: Mc Graw Hill International Editional.
- Kennedy, X.J. 1983. *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama*. Canada: Little Brown and Company.
- Koesnosoebroto. 1988. *The Anatomy of Fiction*. Jakarta: Depdikbud.